

## TOU

- He gave the little wealth he had  
To build a house for fools and mad;  
To shew by one fatyrick touch,  
No nation wanted it so much.  
Animadversion; censure.  
I never bare any touch of confidence with greater regret.  
King Charles.  
Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve,  
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe. Milton.  
15. Exact performance of agreement.  
Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keep  
Is pay and dispatch him, yet ever ye sleepe.  
Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,  
But art not able to keep touch. Hudibras, p. i.  
I keep touch both with my promise to Philopolis, and with  
my own usual frugality in these kind of collations. More.  
He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should  
keep touch with him. L'Estrange.  
16. A small quantity intermingled.  
Madam, I have a touch of your condition,  
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. Shakespeare.  
This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a touch of it  
may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronun-  
ciation of the Welsh and Irish. Holder's Elements of Speech.  
17. A hint; slight notice given.  
The king your master knows their disposition very well;  
a small touch will put him in mind of them. Bacon.  
18. A cant word for a slight essay.  
Print my preface in such a form as, in the bookfellers  
phrases, will make a sixpenny touch. Swift.  
TOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from touch.] Tangible; that may be  
touched.  
TOUCH-HOLE. *n. f.* [touch and hole.] The hole through which  
the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.  
In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the touch-hole, and  
another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is  
far better heard than in the open air. Bacon's Nat. Hist.  
TOUCHINESS. *n. f.* [from touching.] Peevishness; irascibility.  
My friends relented it as a motion not guided with such  
discretion as the touchiness of those times required. K. Charles.  
TOUCHING. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of  
touch.] With respect, regard, or relation to.  
Touching things which belong to discipline, the church  
hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read  
in the apostles times it did. Hooker, b. iii.  
Touching our person, seek we no revenge;  
But we our kingdom's safety must to tender,  
We do deliver you. Shakespeare's Henry V.  
The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in  
which they were created, as touching their substance, though  
there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in re-  
spect of beauty. Raleigh's Hist. of the World.  
Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof.  
Hayward.  
Socrates chose rather to die than renounce, or conceal his  
judgment touching the unity of the Godhead. South.  
TOUCHING. *adj.* [from touch.] Pathetic; affecting; moving.  
TOUCHINGLY. *adv.* [from touch.] With feeling emotion; in  
a pathetick manner.  
This last fable shows how touchingly the poet argues in  
love affairs. Garth.  
TOUCHMENOT. *n. f.* An herb.  
TOUCHSTONE. *n. f.* [touch and stone; pierre de touche, Fr.]  
1. Stone by which metals are examined.  
Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the touchstone,  
and men with gold.  
If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the touch-  
stone faulty, and the standard uncertain. Collier.  
2. Any test or criterion.  
Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use  
it as a touchstone to try the orders of the church?  
The work, the touchstone of the nature, is;  
And by their operations things are known. Davies.  
Money serves for the touchstone of common honesty. L'Estr.  
Time is the surest judge of truth: I am not vain enough  
to think I have left no faults in this, which that touchstone  
will not discover. Dryden's Spanish Fryar.  
TOUCHWOOD. *n. f.* [touch and wood.] Rotten wood used to  
catch the fire struck from the flint.  
A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with  
metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become  
touchwood. Howard's Vocal Forest.  
To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is  
best; (spunk, or touchwood prepared might make it rustier. Br.  
TOUCHY. *adj.* [from touch.] Peevish; irascible; irascible;  
apt to take fire. A low word.  
You are upon a touchy point, and therefore treat so nice a  
subject with proportionable caution. Collier on Pride.  
You are so touchy, and take things so hotly, I am sure there  
must be some mistake in this. Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.

## TOW

- TOUGH. *adj.* [Tough, Saxon.]  
1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle.  
Of bodies some are fragile, and some are tough, and not  
fragile. Bacon's Nat. Hist.  
2. Stiff; not easily flexible.  
The bow he drew,  
And almost join'd the horns of the tough eugh. Dryden.  
Fate with nature's law would strive,  
To shew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;  
And when so tough a frame he could not bend,  
Exceeded her commission to befriend. Dryden.  
3. Not easily injured or broken.  
O fides you are too tough!  
Will you yet hold?  
A body made of brass the crone demands  
For her lov'd nursing, strung with nerves of wire.  
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. Dryden.  
4. Viscous; clammy; rosy.  
TOUGHEN. *v. n.* [from tough.] To grow tough.  
Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and  
toughen, else they will break to powder. Mortimer's High.  
TOUGHNESS. *n. f.* [from tough.]  
1. Not brittleness; flexibility.  
To make an induration with toughness, and less fragility,  
decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be taken  
into which the water will not enter. Bacon's Nat. Hist.  
A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,  
But keeps the native toughness of the steel. Dryden.  
2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.  
In the first stage the viscosity or toughness of the fluids should  
be taken off by diluents. Arbutnot on Diet.  
3. Firmness against injury.  
I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdur-  
able toughness. Shakespeare's Othello.  
TOUPET. *n. f.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.  
Remember second-hand toupees and repaired ruffles. Swift.  
TOUR. *n. f.* [tour, French.]  
1. Ramble; roving journey.  
I made the tour of all the king's palaces.  
Were it permitted, he'd make the tour of the whole system  
of the sun. Arbutnot and Pope's Mar. Scrib.  
2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French  
than English.  
First Ptolemy his scheme celestial wrought,  
And of machines a wild provision brought;  
Orbs centrick and eccentric he prepares,  
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres  
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,  
To solve the tours by heavenly bodies made. Blackmore.  
3. In Milton it is probably tour; i. e. far; elevation.  
The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,  
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. Milton.  
TOURNAMENT. *n. f.* [tournamentum, low Lat.]  
TOURNEY. *n. f.*  
1. Tilt; joust; military sport; mock encounter.  
They might under the pretence  
Of tilts and tournaments,  
Provide them horse and armour for defence.  
For jills, tourneys, and barriers, the glories of them are  
the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry. Bacon.  
Whence came all those jills, tiltings, and tournaments, so  
much in use in these parts.  
He liv'd with all the pomp he cou'd devise,  
At tilts and tournaments obtain'd the prize,  
But found no favour in his lady's eyes.  
The spouals of Hippolite the queen,  
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. Dryden.  
2. Milton uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.  
With cruel tournament the squadrons join!  
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies  
With carcasses, and arms, th' infanguin'd field. Milton.  
TOURNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.  
An elfin born of noble state,  
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. P. Qu. b. ii.  
TOURNISQUET. *n. f.* [French.] A bandage used in amputa-  
tions, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.  
If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the tourniquet,  
and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. Sharp.  
TOUZE. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with tou-  
zeise, tse.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag; whence  
tousier or touzier, the name of a nautilus.  
As a bear whom angry curs have touz'd,  
Having off thak'd them and escap'd their hands,  
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands  
Treads down and overthrows.  
Take him hence; to th' rack with him: we'll touze you  
joint by joint, but we will know his purpose. Shakespeare.  
To touze such things as flutter  
To honest Bounce is bread and butter. Swift.  
TOW. *n. f.* [top, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed  
into a filamentous substance.

## TOW

- Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it  
easier to be held. Sharp.  
To TOW. *v. a.* [reton, zeohan, Saxon, to lead; toghen, old  
Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.  
Thou knew'st too well  
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' strings.  
And thou should'st tow me after. Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.  
The seamen towed, and I shovell'd, till we arriv'd. Swift.  
TOWARD. *prep.* [towards, Saxon.]  
TOWARDS. *prep.* [towards, Saxon.]  
1. In a direction to.  
He let his face toward the wilderness. Num. xxiv. 1.  
The currents drive,  
Toward the retreating sea, their furious tide.  
Near to: as, the danger now comes towards him.  
2. With respect to; touching; regarding.  
We brought them to as great peace between themselves,  
as love towards us for having made the peace. Sidney, b. ii.  
Repent you not,  
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,  
Which sorrow's always towards ourselves, not heav'n?  
His heart relented towards her.  
By our law, no good is to be left undone towards all, not  
the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. South's Sermons.  
3. With tendency to.  
This was the first alarm England received towards any  
trouble, after it had enjoyed for so many years the most un-  
interrupted prosperity. Clarendon, b. ii.  
4. Nearly; little less than.  
I am towards nine years older since I left you. Swift.  
TOWARDS. *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this use the word  
TOWARDS. } be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a  
state of preparation.  
What might be toward that this sweaty haste  
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day. Shakespeare.  
TOWARD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.  
TOWARDLINESS. *n. f.* [from towards.] Docility; compli-  
ance; readiness to do or to learn.  
The beauty and towardsness of these children moved her  
brethren to envy. Raleigh's Hist. of the World.  
TOWARDLY. *adj.* [from toward.] Ready to do or learn; do-  
cile; compliant with duty.  
Some young towardsly noblemen or gentlemen were usually  
sent as assistants or attendants. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.  
TOWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from toward.] Docility.  
Parents will not throw away the towardsness of a child,  
and the expense of education upon a profession, the labour of  
which is increased, and the rewards are vanishing. South.  
TOWEL. *n. f.* [towel, French; toaglia, Italian.] A cloth  
on which the hands are wiped.  
His arm must be kept up with a napkin or towel. Walsman.  
Th' attendants water for their hands supply.  
And having wash'd, with silken towels dry. Dryden's Hen.  
TOWER. *n. f.* [top, Saxon; tour, Fr. torre, Italian; turris,  
Latin.]  
1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice.  
Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach  
unto heaven. Gen. xi. 4.  
2. A fortress; a citadel.  
3. A high head-dress.  
Lay trains of amorous intrigues  
In towers, and curls, and periwigs. Hudibras, p. iii.  
4. High flight; elevation.  
In towers, v. n. To soar; to fly or rise high.  
On th' other side an high rock tower'd still. Spenser.  
No marvel  
My lord protector's hawks do tower so well. Shakespeare.  
Circular base of rising folds that tower'd  
Fold above fold a furling maze. Milton.  
Towering his height, and ample was his breast.  
The crooked plough, the share, the tower'd height  
Of waggon, and the cart's unwieldy weight,  
These all must be prepar'd. Dryden's Georg.  
All those sublime thoughts which tower above the clouds,  
and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise, not one jot  
beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for  
the contemplation of the mind. Locke.  
TOWER-MUSTARD. *n. f.* [turrutis, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower of the tower-mustard consists of four leaves,  
expanding in form of a cross, out of whose empalement rises  
the pointal, which afterward becomes a long, smooth pod,  
growing for the most part upright, and opening into two  
parts, in each of which are many smooth seeds. Miller.  
TOWERED. *adj.* [from tower.] Adorned or defended by towers.  
Might the wife Latona be,  
Or the tower'd Cyclops. Milton's Arcades.  
TOWERY. *adj.* [from tower.] Adorned or guarded with towers.  
Here naked rocks, and empty wastes were seen,  
There tow'ry cities and the forests green. Pope.  
Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem rise!  
Exalt thy tow'ry head, and lift thy eyes! Pope's Messiah.  
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## TOY

- With his tow'ry grandeur swell their state. Thomson.  
TOWN. *n. f.* [tun, Saxon; toyn, Dutch; from tunan, Saxon,  
town.]  
1. Any walled collection of houses.  
She let them down by a cord; for her house was upon the  
town wall. Job. ii. 15.  
2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.  
Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue: but if you  
mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town  
crier had spoke the lines. Shakespeare's Hamlet.  
Into whatsoever city or town ye enter, enquire who in it is  
worthy, and there abide. Mat. x. 11.  
Before him towns and rural works between. Milton.  
My friend this insult fees,  
And flies from towns to woods. Broome.  
3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a re-  
gular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop.  
4. The court end of London.  
A virgin whom her mother's care  
Drags from the town to wholesome country air. Pope.  
5. The people who live in the capital.  
He all at once let down  
Stuns with his giddy larum half the town. Pope.  
6. It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we  
say, a new family is come to town.  
There is some new dress or new diversion just come to  
town. Low.  
TOWNCLERK. *n. f.* [town and clerk.] An officer who manages  
the publick buiness of a place.  
The townclerk appealed the people. Addison's Essay on Criticism.  
TOWNHOUSE. *n. f.* [town and house.] The hall where publick  
buiness is transacted.  
A townhouse built at one end will front the church that  
stands at the other. Addison on Italy.  
TOWNSHIP. *n. f.* [town and ship.] The corporation of a town;  
the district belonging to a town.  
I am but a poor petitioner of our whole township. Shakespeare.  
They had built houses, planted gardens, erected townships,  
and made provision for their posterity. Raleigh.  
TOWNSMAN. *n. f.* [town and man.]  
1. An inhabitant of a place.  
Here come the townsman on procession, Shakespeare.  
Before your highness to present the man.  
In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a fight between  
the earls of Ormond and Desmond, almost all the townsman  
of Kilkenny were slain. Davies on Ireland.  
They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only  
by the townsman, was given up to them. Clarendon, b. viii.  
I left him at the gate firm to your interest,  
To admit the townsman at their first appearance. Dryden.  
2. One of the same town.  
TOWNTALK. *n. f.* [town and talk.] Common prattle of a  
place.  
If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be town-talk.  
L'Estrange.  
TOXICAL. *adj.* [toxicum, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.  
TOY. *n. f.* [toyn, toghen, to dress with many ornaments,  
Dutch.]  
1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.  
Might I make acceptable unto her that toy which I had  
found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. Sion.  
They exchange for knives, glasses and such toys, great  
abundance of gold and pearl. Abbot.  
Because of old  
Thou thyself doest't on womankind, admiring  
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace:  
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. Milton.  
O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,  
That men should leave thee for that toy a woman. Dryden.  
2. A plaything; a bauble.  
To dally thus with death is no fit toy,  
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet boy.  
Fairy Queen, b. i.  
What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings,  
tables, cabinets, and the like precious toys. Addison.  
In Delia's hand this toy is fatal found,  
Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound. Pope.  
3. Matter of no importance.  
'Tis a cockle or a walnut shell,  
A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. Shakespeare.  
4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.  
The things which so long experience of all ages hath con-  
firmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn  
as follies and toys, because we sometime know not the cause  
and reason of them. Hooker, b. iv.  
5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.  
Ye sons of Venus, play your sports at will;  
For greedy pleasure, careles of your toys,  
Thinks more upon her paradise of joys. Spenser's Epithal.  
So said he, and forbore not glance or toy  
Of amorous intent. Milton.  
6. Odd